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THE
JEWISH POPULATION
OF THE
UNITED STATES

BY
SAMSON D. OPPENHEIM, J. D.
Director of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research

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When the American Jewish Year Book for 5678 went to press in August, 1917, the returns for the enumeration of Jews in the United States, which the Bureau of Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee had been engaged in making, were by no means complete. As a matter of fact the work continued to extend well into the current year. This article must consequently be regarded both as a sequel and, in some measure, as a revised edition of that portion of the division of statistics treating of the number of the Jews of the United States, which appeared in the Year Book for 1917-1918.

All statistics regarding the number of Jews in the United States have, of course, been estimates. The earliest approximation seems to have been made in 1818, by Mordecai M. Noah, who put the number at 3,000. Other noteworthy estimates have been the following:

Year	Jewish Population	Authority
1824.....	6,000 .	Solomon Etting
1840.....	15,000	American Almanac
1848.....	50,000	M. A. Berk
1880.....	230,000	William B. Hackenburg
1888.....	400,000	Isaac Markens
1897.....	937,800	David Sulzberger
1905.....	1,508,435	Jewish Encyclopedia
1907.....	1,777,185	Henrietta Szold
1914.....	2,933,374	Joseph Jacobs.

The 1917 inquiry into the number of Jews in this country naturally divided itself into two parts: the one covering New

York City, and the other concerning the cities and towns outside of the metropolis.

The following are the principal important estimates that were made of the Jews of New York City, prior to 1917:

Year	New York City Population	Authority
1790.....	385	U. S. Census Bureau (for New York State)
1812.....	400	Gershom Mendes Seixas
1826.....	950	S. Gilman (for New York State)
1846.....	10,000	Isaac Leeser
1848.....	12,000 to 13,000	M. A. Berk
1880.....	60,000	William B. Hackenburg
1888.....	125,000	Isaac Markens
1891.....	225,250	Charles Frank
1892.....	250,000	Richard Wheatley
1897.....	350,000	Jacob H. Schiff
1905.....	672,000	Joseph Jacobs
1907.....	850,000	Henrietta Szold
1910.....	861,980	U. S. Census Bureau (for Yiddish-speaking only)
1911.....	900,000	Joseph Jacobs
1912.....	975,000	Joseph Jacobs
1912.....	1,250,000	Bureau of Education (New York Kehillah)
1913.....	1,330,000	Professor Chalmers of Cornell University

Judging by the two foregoing sets of figures, it was to be expected that the number of Jews in New York City would, four years later, be found to amount to something in the neighborhood of one and one-half millions, or almost fifty per cent of the total Jewish population of the United States. Hence, in view of the fact that half of the subject matter of the entire inquiry was concentrated within a few square miles, it was considered highly desirable to attack, in as intensive a manner as possible, the problem of ascertaining the number of Jewish inhabitants of the country's largest city. On account of the enormous size of the New York community, individual esti-

mates, no matter how expert, could not be safely relied upon. Accordingly, arrangements were made, by which the co-operation of the New York Kehillah, and especially that of Dr. Alexander Dushkin, of the Bureau of Education, were secured in approaching the problem from a different angle, a new method of approximation being invented and tried.

It is a well-known fact that, whatever differences of belief or of religious attitude may exist among Jews, they are almost unanimous in observing the High Holidays (New Year, the Day of Atonement, and the Passover), practically all Jewish children refraining from attending school on these days. So, if the attendance in the public schools on these holidays were ascertained and were then compared with the attendance on normal days, we should get a fairly accurate estimate of the number of Jewish children in the public schools of New York. If we could then find the proportion of Jewish children to the total Jewish population, we should be furnished with an excellent means of determining the Jewish population of the entire city.

It was possible to obtain from the New York City Board of Education reliable data concerning the attendance in the New York public schools on the Jewish High Holidays in the years 1913 and 1914, the information for 1915 and 1916 not being used, because in 1915 some of the Jewish holidays occurred during the registration week of the public schools, and in the early fall of 1916 the epidemic of infantile paralysis was still raging. The average school attendance for 1915-1916 was, however, used in computing the number of children of school age in that school year, after the general percentage co-efficient had been ascertained by the help of the 1913 and 1914 figures. When the 1913 and 1914 holiday figures were compared with the attendance on normal days during the same years, it was dis-

covered that about 40.5% of the public school children stayed away from their studies on the Jewish holidays. Now no doubt a modicum of Jewish children attend school on the most important holidays, but on the other hand a number of non-Jewish children, especially in schools containing a large proportion of Jewish scholars, absent themselves on such days, because they know that the school work will have to be reviewed for the benefit of the large absentee contingent. The proportion of Jewish public school children in the entire city was for the purposes of this discussion, therefore, ultimately reduced to, or set at 38%, by boroughs, the percentages being fixed as follows:

Manhattan	48%
Bronx	40%
Brooklyn	38%
Queens	7%
Richmond	5%

A significant check on these estimates is furnished by the data obtained in the investigation of the United States Congress Immigration Commission of 1910, whose method of inquiry consisted mainly in questioning children of the public schools concerning the nationality of their fathers. The percentage of New York public school children designating their fathers as Hebrews, in 1910, was, as to the city's five boroughs, as follows:

Manhattan	46.1%
Bronx	20.2%
Brooklyn	29.9%
Queens	3.5%
Richmond	2.8%

Considering that the figures of the Immigration Commission do not include such Jewish children as may have designated their fathers as of American, Russian, German, or other origins

or races, the similarity here exhibited is, as Dr. Dushkin points out in his splendid monograph in the *Jewish Communal Register* for 1917-1918, very striking.

The largest discrepancy between these figures and those of the estimate made a few years later is discovered in the case of the Bronx, where, it is a matter of common knowledge, there has been a very large influx of Jews within the past half-dozen years. It was ascertained, then, that there were nearly 280,000 Jewish children in 1915-1916 in the elementary public schools, as appears more particularly set forth below.

But in order to further corroborate the proportion-figure of Jewish children of school age obtained through the study of school attendance on Jewish holidays, another method of estimation was resorted to. The Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education keeps a continuous school census of the population of New York. Some million and a half cards are filed in the census division of the Bureau, each of which represents a complete family, parents as well as children, these cards covering all schools, both public and private. From these cards over 4200 families were selected, practically at random, representing a total of 10,332 children of school age, *i. e.*, at intervals of about 350 cards, two cards were selected, the first cards of each pair forming Set I, and the second cards forming Set II.

The names were judged by experts (Dr. Alexander Dushkin and Mr. Meir Isaacs) as to whether they were Jewish or non-Jewish, the examiners being greatly aided in their decisions by the details noted upon the cards, which included the first names of the father and mother and of all the children, the nativity of the parents and of the children, the length of their stay in America, the year of their immigration, the country of their emigration, and the occupation of the father. It will be

readily seen that these data furnished good clues for determining as to whether a family is Jewish or not. Even when German names, such as Bamberger, or Anglicized names, such as Brown, were encountered, the data on the cards, while not as helpful as in less puzzling cases, proved quite significant. Thus, if a child attended a Catholic parochial school, it would certainly be safe to assume that the family was non-Jewish. Or if in an immigrant family living on Canal Street the son's first name was the same as his father's, it would be reasonable to assume the family to be non-Jewish, because it is not customary among East-European Jews to name any of their children after a living father.

The data furnished by the cards themselves were so helpful in deciding the judgments in question, that only 196, or 4.6% of the names considered, were included in the questionable category; while to guard against the temptation to call doubtful items Jewish, all cases about which there was any uncertainty were unhesitatingly counted as non-Jewish. For greater accuracy, the judgments were made in two sets, and the average was used in computing the proportion of Jewish school children.

About thirty-three per cent of all the children of school age, in the public, parochial, and private schools of New York City were by this "card" system adjudged to be Jews. The results thus arrived at are in close agreement with those obtained by the public school attendance method above described. Since the thirty-three per cent represent not only the public school children, but also the children in private and parochial schools, there were added to the 730,755, in the elementary public school register of New York City for 1915-1916, the 200,000 children attending, according to the estimate of the Statistical Division

of the New York State Department of Education, the elementary parochial and private schools of the city. This made a total of 930,755 children, in 1915, between the ages of five and fourteen, of whom 307,149 would appear to have been Jewish. 931,000 children would mean a total population for New York City of 5,172,000, and that is just about what that city's population was in 1915.

By the holiday school attendance method it was computed that in 1915-1916, there were 277,687 Jewish children in the elementary public schools of New York City. To this number should be added at least the aggregate of the 20,000 Jewish children in private schools, making a total of 297,687 New York City Jewish children of elementary school age. The difference between the two approximating methods used is seen to be only about 9450, or a variation of three per cent. The agreement between the two computations is very striking, considering the fact that actually not all of the Jewish children between the ages of five and fourteen can have been at school in the early fall of the year, some obtaining their working certificates at the age of thirteen, and others being temporarily absent. In accordance with these calculations, the number of Jewish children of elementary school age, (*i. e.*, five to fourteen years) in this city, in 1917, was found to be 300,000, or very close to that number, if anything a little greater.

We must now proceed to investigate what bearing these results have upon the total population. According to the United States Census of 1910, the proportion of children between the ages of five and fourteen to the total population is approximately eighteen per cent, *i. e.*, for every eighteen school children the existence of eighty-two other persons may be assumed, or one hundred individuals in all; or where there

are one thousand children of school age, there are 5555 individuals altogether. But it is difficult to say off-hand whether the proportion of children to adults among the Jews is lower or higher than it is in the case of the general population. From a study of over four thousand families selected at random from the census cards of the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education, referred to above, it was found that the average Jewish family has 2.5 children at school, whereas the average non-Jewish family has 2.35 children at school. This would imply a difference of fifteen children per hundred families. Assuming five to six individuals per family, this would mean a difference of 2.5% to 3% in the proportion of children as between Jews and non-Jews. On the other hand, the fact that New York's Jewish community is so largely composed of immigrants would tend to make the proportion of Jewish children lower than that of the children of the general population. In the United States Census of 1910, Population, Vol. 3, the proportion of children between five and fourteen years in the native population is given as twenty-six per cent, whereas among the foreign-born whites it runs as low as seven per cent. But as the Jewish immigration is largely a "family immigration," the proportion of children among Jewish immigrants is probably twice as great as among other immigrants. Thus Samuel Joseph, in *Jewish Immigration to the United States*, shows that, whereas the age group "under 14" (which includes also children below five) is 12.3% for all European immigrants, it is twice as large, 24.8%, among Jewish immigrants. One would therefore not be far wrong in assuming that the proportion of school children among Jews is little, if anything, above eighteen per cent. It is certainly not greater than twenty per cent. Allowing that every twenty Jewish

children represent only one hundred individuals, or that every thousand such children represent only five thousand Jews instead of five thousand five hundred and fifty-five, then, upon the basis of its 300,000 Jewish children of elementary school age, we should have in New York City a Jewish population of 1,500,000, or over 45 per cent of the total Jewish population of the country, and in New York State approximately a half of the Jewish population of America. Or if we include, with New York City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Jersey City, Hoboken, New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon, Elizabeth, Bayonne, and one or two other near-by towns, as all within the New York metropolitan district, then there will be found within that district, equivalent in size about to an area of thirty miles square, fully one-half of all the Jews living in the United States. The second largest Jewish community in the world, before the outbreak of the war, it may be mentioned in passing, existed in Warsaw, which, in 1914, housed between 300,000 and 330,000 Jews.

As to the boroughs of New York, their Jewish quotas would seem to be as follows:

Manhattan	695,000
The Bronx	210,000
Brooklyn	567,000
Queens	23,000
Richmond	5,000

To revert to the question of the Jewish population of New York City. The number of public school children in this city was in the autumn of 1917 almost exactly 750,000. Even if we assume that the proportion of Jewish public school children was then only 35% instead of 38% of all the public school attendants, we should have, as the Jewish public school population, 262,500, which, with the 20,000 private school

Jewish pupils, would give for Greater New York 282,500 Jewish school children, or over 280,000 Jewish persons between the ages of five and fourteen years. Let us now take for granted, what is not at all true, that one such Jewish person out of five, instead of 5.5, is a school child, between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and we have, as the Jewish population of New York City, in September, 1917, 1,412,500 souls, or by January 1, 1918, 1,422,000, a too conservative maximum it would seem, in view of the facts as they have been actually ascertained and of the drastic reductions that have been assumed. For the New York City population was estimated by the Bureau of Education of the New York Community to be, six years ago, 1,250,000; and while this is considerably greater than was Dr. Joseph Jacobs' enumeration of 1912, the Kehillah's figures are upheld by Professor Chalmer's calculations made in 1913, even though these may have been a little too liberal. Certainly it would be fair to presume that the correct number of New York City Jews was, in 1912, very close to 1,200,000. This approximation is supported by data to be found in the 1910 United States Census reports. In that census the number of persons speaking Yiddish together with their progeny, in New York City, was given as nearly 862,000, to be exact, 861,980. But there must have been more than this number of Jews in the city at that time, as will be seen from the following:

In 1880, before the last great immigrational influx began, there were sixty thousand Jews in New York City, not including Brooklyn, which at that time had at least twenty-five thousand. By 1910, all these with their descendants would have amounted, through natural increase (births over deaths) to about 150,000; and it is safe to say that in that year a very

small part of this group would have given Yiddish as their mother tongue, considering how many English, "Portuguese," and "Bavarian" Jews there were among the original eighty-five thousand cited above, not to mention that among the immigrants arriving between 1881 and 1910 there were undoubtedly quotas from Germany, France, England, and Turkey, who also would not have given Yiddish as their mother-tongue. We may, therefore, confidently add at least one hundred and thirty-five thousand to the 862,000 in question, thus bringing the Jewish population of New York City in 1910 up to 997,000, so that Dr. Jacobs' 1912 estimate would seem to have been too modest, especially in view of the immigration figures for the years 1910-1912. These show that between July 1, 1910, and December 31, 1912, 220,000 Jewish immigrants entered the United States, 128,000 intending to go to New York, of whom it is safe to say that 110,000 came to, and remained in, or soon returned to, New York City. If we add this 110,000 to the 997,000 referred to above, and allow only 43,000 for natural increases during the two years in question, we arrive at an aggregate of nearly 1,150,000 as the Jewish population of New York City in 1912.

Support is provided for the assumption of a slightly larger total, however, by the following: The Jewish population of the state of New York was, in 1907, estimated as 905,000. Probably this figure was too low, but let us assume that it was not. By 1910, if there had been no immigration at all, the state's Jewish population would have, by natural increase, amounted to 960,000. But it could have gained not less than 120,000 through immigration during those three years, since the total Jewish immigration into the country during the same period was only a trifle under 250,000. (See Annual Reports

of Commissioner General of Immigration, 1908, 1909, and 1910). Hence the Jewish population of New York State, in 1910, must have been at least 1,080,000. It was probably more. Yet, based on the number of persons who reported their mother-tongue as Yiddish, it is given in the 1910 Mother-Tongue Census as 912,692, which would indicate that only eighty-five per cent of the New York Jews reported their mother-tongue as being Yiddish. Assuming likewise that fifteen per cent of the New York City Jews failed to so report their mother-tongue, then the 862,000 Jews of this city, who, according to the 1910 census figures, did so report, can have constituted only about eighty-five per cent of all the Jews in New York City; and so, in 1910, the total New York City Jewish population would have been at least a million, especially since the city had, back in 1907, already over 800,000 Jews. (See table above.) Support is lent to this conclusion by the survey made in 1911 by Dr. Joseph Brill for the New York City Board of Health, his estimate being then 1,100,000.

Taking the city's Jewish increase during the next two years as being at the rate of 80,000 per annum, we should have, as the Jewish population of the city in 1912, 1,160,000. In all these calculations no allowance has been made for what we may call domestic immigration, that is to say, persons coming from other parts of the country into the metropolis. There is no doubt that the aggregate of these, drawn as they would be, on account of the commercial and industrial opportunities afforded, to this immense financial, manufacturing, and shipping focus, cannot have been negligible. Surely their numbers can hardly have amounted to less than ten thousand in two years. Certainly five thousand in that time would be a reasonable expectation. Thus we get a total of 1,165,000.

Dr. Jacobs himself confirms the opinion that he was too conservative in 1912, for later, in the American Jewish Year Book 5675, he calculates that by January 1, 1915, there should be 3,000,000 Jews in the country, in which prophecy he was fully justified by the event. And as New York City was even then rapidly approaching the point when it should come to contain nearly half of the Jewish population of the country, it must at the beginning of 1915 have contained very close to 1,300,000 Jews.

Starting then with a New York City Jewish contingent of 1,165,000, in 1912, let us once more glance at the immigration figures. Jewish immigrants into the United States aggregated, for 1913 and 1914, 239,381, of this number 137,604 giving New York State as their destination. It is safe to say that a preponderating proportion of these came to, and remained in, or speedily returned to, New York City. Thus that municipality may well be considered to have gained in population, through immigration, about 130,000 Jews, during the two years ending July 30, 1914. Certainly 120,000 would be for these two years a judicious estimate; since New York City's population had been just prior to 1912 forging ahead at the rate of about 80,000 additional Jewish inhabitants annually, of whom 20,000, on an average each year, were attributable to excess of births over deaths, and the balance to influxes, mainly immigrational, from without. Hence by July, 1914, the Jewish population of the city can hardly have been less than 1,335,000. Since that time, there has been a total Jewish immigration into the United States of approximately 60,000, of whom 31,000 gave New York State as their destination, probably at least 25,000 remaining in New York City.

Totalling now, we shall have something like the following for the Jewish population of New York City on January 1, 1918:

Population in 1912.....	1,165,000
Foreign immigration 1912-1918.....	145,000
Domestic immigration 1912-1918.....	25,000
Natural increases	150,000
<hr/>	
Total	1,485,000

In all of these considerations it has been assumed that the general Jewish increase rate in this country has been no more than two per cent per annum; but as a matter of fact there is a strong probability that it has been somewhat greater, especially in New York City. In the first place it is well known that the death rate of a given Jewish community is always lower than the general local death rate. This is probably accounted for by the lower infant mortality rate found among Jews and by their greater tendency toward longevity. Now the death rate of New York City has averaged during the last ten years in the neighborhood of fifteen per thousand, while the Jewish death rate, according to information furnished by the actuaries of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., would seem to be about eleven per thousand. Again, speaking in general terms, the Jews in the large American cities have shared fully in the great prosperity which the country has enjoyed during the past decade. It is also a well-known fact that there is a strong tendency among Jews to translate increasing prosperity into matrimonial terms. Hence it is very probable that the increase rate among Jews has been for a number of years greater than the traditional two per cent, and during the last half-dozen years, at least, probably nearer two and one-half per cent than two per cent in New York City.

On the other hand, there is nothing to show that the birth rate among Jews in our cities is markedly less than it is among their non-Jewish neighbors.

If we are to hold that they have more than the average number of children at school, that fact would tend to support the foregoing contentions, and the apparent discrepancy between the very large number of Jewish children, on the one hand, which would make it appear that there were more than 1,500,000 Jews in New York City, and the diminished figure arrived at by the strict application of the two per cent rule of increase, and the twenty per cent assumption concerning school attendance among Jews, which would make it seem that there were less than 1,500,000 in this city, on the other hand, would tend to vanish.

To conclude with New York City, which contains the largest Jewish community that has ever existed within the confines of a single municipality: It has over 2200 congregations and one hundred and eighty-one religious schools with 41,403 pupils, exclusive of about 14,000 who attend private hedarim. It has over a hundred recreational and cultural agencies, more than one thousand mutual aid societies, nine hundred and sixty-five lodges, one hundred and ninety-three economic agencies, and one hundred and sixty-four philanthropic and correctional agencies.

Over \$17,000,000 was expended in 1917 by all these activities, of which amount the two great philanthropic federations, that of Manhattan and the Bronx and that of Brooklyn, expended during the past year \$2,500,000. In these figures are not included the \$6,000,000 raised in the year 1917-1918 for Jewish War Relief abroad. Within the confines of the metrop-

olis are printed and published fifty-seven Jewish journals: five dailies; twenty-eight weeklies; eleven monthlies; one bi-monthly; one quarterly; one annual; ten occasional publications. Of these twenty-three are published in English, three in Hebrew, two in Judeo-Spanish, and twenty-nine in Yiddish.

The following table, which is taken from the New York *Jewish Communal Register*, published by the New York "Kehillah," in 1918, affords details of the foregoing summary:

TABLE GIVING ESTIMATE OF MONEY EXPENDED FOR JEWISH PURPOSES
BY JEWISH COMMUNAL AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY

AGENCIES	SUB-TOTALS	TOTALS
Religious Agencies:		
Permanent Congregations.....	\$2,700,000	
Temporary Congregations	250,000	
Kashruth	3,000,000	
Burial Societies	50,000	
	—————	\$6,000,000
Religious Educational Agencies:		
Week-day Religious Schools.....	740,000	
Sunday Schools	50,000	
Parochial Schools	70,000	
Hedarim and Private Instruction.....	500,000	
	—————	1,360,000
Cultural and Recreational Agencies:		
Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Ass'ns..	435,000	
Yiddish Press	2,000,000	
	—————	2,435,000 ¹
Economic Agencies:		
Immigrant Aid Societies.....	250,000	
Employment Bureaus (not in Institutions) .	15,000	
Technical Schools	195,000	
Clara de Hirsch Home.....	42,000	
Loan Societies	60,000	
Mutual Aid Societies.....	1,000,000	
Lodges	1,900,000	
	—————	3,462,000

¹ This does not include the amount of money spent on the Jewish theatre and in Jewish social clubs, both of which are of a distinctly Jewish recreational and cultural character.

Philanthropic Agencies:

Relief Societies	725,000	
Day Nurseries	50,000	
Child Caring Agencies	975,000	
Hospitals and Convalescent Homes.....	2,090,000	
Old Age Homes.....	150,000	
Institutions for Defectives.....	150,000	
	<hr/>	4,140,000
Correctional Agencies		160,000
Co-ordinating and Research Agencies.....		100,000

The great majority of American Jews live in cities or towns, there being only about 20,000 Jewish farmers and other agriculturists in the United States; and even most of these twenty thousand reside in little centers. Accordingly, to find the sum of the Jewish communities in all urban places would be to find practically the Jewish population of the nation. It was unfortunately not feasible to make a survey of the Jewish public school population in any of the major cities outside of New York. Therefore another method was adopted to ascertain, in the case of each town or city, how many Jews it contained. The Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research has a list of nearly four thousand congregations, rabbis, etc. To every rabbi or other head of a congregation (in some cases to lay officials), was sent a questionnaire, asking the recipient to give, among other things, a careful and conservative estimate of the number of Jews in the city in which he resided.

The thousands of resulting returns were carefully compared with one another, as well as with other data obtained through the reports of various charitable organizations in each city, and additional information furnished by Young Men's Hebrew Associations, the Industrial Removal Office, and certain analogous organizations; and thus, finally, what is believed to have been a fairly accurate estimate in the case of each city

having a general population of more than twenty thousand was arrived at, the more conservative averages being generally given the preference in all computations, deductions, etc. Whenever an estimate seemed unduly large, further inquiries were made, and statements from new correspondents were asked, the estimate conforming most nearly to the total called for by the "rule" mentioned below being preferred.

As to towns with a general population of at least one thousand and less than twenty thousand, it was not invariably possible to get a reliable estimate of their Jewish contingents. Sometimes, indeed, no response at all was received to the repeated inquiries sent out. But so many replies were obtained from the numerous smaller places, as well as from practically all cities of larger size, that it became after a while possible to formulate a sort of law or rule governing the percentages of Jews in localities of various proportions. Indeed it was eventually found practicable in the case of smaller places, from which no adequate reply was to be procured, to estimate very closely their Jewish population by the aid of the "rule" in question. Quite frequently, after an estimate had been made, a return would come in from some little town, and in hardly any instance did the detailed report vary materially in its total of the Jews of that town from the estimate that had been made.

To explain more particularly, it appears that between twenty-five per cent and twenty-seven per cent of the population of New York City are Jews, this city being with regard to its Jewish community unique. Next, in the group comprising Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Newark, and Detroit, nine large manufacturing centers, on an average a trifle under ten per cent of the population are Jews, as will be seen from the following:

TABLE A ¹

SHOWING 9 CITIES CONTAINING AN AGGREGATE OF OVER 9,200,000 INHABITANTS OF WHOM NEARLY 900,000 ARE JEWS

City	General Population (Estimated as of Dec. 31, 1917)	Jewish Population
Chicago	2,572,000	225,000
Philadelphia	1,785,000	200,000
Cleveland	782,000	100,000
Boston	765,000	77,500
Baltimore	607,000	60,000
St. Louis	867,000	60,000
Pittsburgh	601,000	60,000
Newark	409,000	55,000
Detroit	841,500	50,000
Total	9,229,500	887,500

In the remaining sixty-two American Cities of the first order, namely such as have a general population of at least 100,000, the percentage of Jewish residents averages a little under 4.5%, as will be seen by the following:

TABLE B

SHOWING SIXTY-ONE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, EACH HAVING A POPULATION, IN 1917, OF 100,000 OR MORE, AND A TOTAL POPULATION OF 12,640,000, WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF EACH

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Birmingham, Ala.	3,500	Kansas City, Kan.	3,500
Los Angeles, Cal.	18,000	Louisville, Ky.	9,000
Oakland, Cal.	5,000	New Orleans, La.	8,000
San Francisco, Cal	30,000	Cambridge, Mass.	8,000
Denver, Colo.	11,000	Fall River, Mass.	7,500
Bridgeport, Conn.	12,000	Lawrence, Mass.	2,000
Hartford, Conn.	16,000	Lowell, Mass.	6,000
New Haven, Conn.	18,000	New Bedford, Mass. ...	3,500
Waterbury, Conn.	6,000	Springfield, Mass.	6,000
Wilmington, Del.	3,500	Worcester, Mass.	10,000
Washington, D. C.	10,000	Grand Rapids, Mich. ...	1,000
Atlanta, Ga.	10,000	Duluth, Minn.	2,300
Indianapolis, Ind.	10,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	15,000
Des Moines, Ia.	3,200	St. Paul, Minn.	10,000

¹ In this and all other tables the Jewish population given is that of 1917.

TABLE B (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Kansas City, Mo.	12,000	Reading, Pa.	1,750
Butte, Mont.	1,000	Scranton, Pa.	7,500
Omaha, Neb.	10,000	Providence, R. I.	15,000
Camden, N. J.....	2,000	Memphis, Tenn.	7,000
Jersey City, N. J.	12,500	Nashville, Tenn.	3,000
Paterson, N. J.	15,000	Dallas, Tex.	8,000
Trenton, N. J.	7,000	Fort Worth, Tex.	2,250
Albany, N. Y.	7,000	Houston, Tex.	5,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	20,000	San Antonio, Tex.	3,000
Rochester, N. Y.	20,000	Salt Lake City, Utah...	2,500
Syracuse, N. Y.	12,000	Richmond, Va.	4,000
Akron, O.	2,000	Seattle, Wash.	5,000
Cincinnati, O.	25,000	Spokane, Wash.	1,100
Columbus, O.	9,000	Tacoma, Wash.	900
Dayton, O.	4,000	Milwaukee, Wis.	20,000
Toledo, O.	7,500		
Youngstown, O.	5,000	Total	513,000
Portland, Ore.	8,000		or about 4.1%

As to cities of the second class, namely, those having a general population of between 50,000 and 100,000, their percentage of Jews averages about three per cent. Generally speaking, with regard to both classes mentioned above, it may here be noted that the proportion of Jewish residents is greater than the mean in the East, and less than the average in the West. The tables given below are peculiarly instructive as exhibiting how the percentage of Jewish residents tends to become gradually lower as the total number of citizens decreases.

TABLE C

SHOWING JEWISH POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES
HAVING IN 1917 A POPULATION OF 50,000, OR MORE, AND LESS
THAN 100,000

(a) Cities Having a General Population of 90,000-100,000 each,
and a Combined Population of 1,035,100, With Jewish
Population of Each City

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
San Diego, Cal.	600	Evansville, Ind.	1,500
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,000	Lynn, Mass.	7,500
Savannah, Ga.	5,000	Somerville, Mass.	2,000

TABLE C (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Schenectady, N. Y.	3,500	Norfolk, Va.	5,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	5,000		
Oklahoma City, Okla....	1,000	Total	34,600
Erie, Pa.	1,500		or 3.3%

(b) Cities Having a General Population of 80,000-90,000 Each,
and a Combined Population of 591,570, With Jewish
Population of Each City

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,650	Utica, N. Y.	1,600
St. Joseph, Mo.	3,300	Harrisburg, Pa.	4,000
Manchester, N. H.	600		
Elizabeth, N. J.	5,000	Total	19,150
Troy, N. Y.	3,000		or 3.2%

(c) Cities Having a General Population of 70,000-80,000 Each,
and a Combined Population of 884,590, With Jewish
Population of Each City

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Sacramento, Cal.	900	Bayonne, N. J.	10,000
Tampa, Fla.	1,000	Hoboken, N. J.	5,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	1,000	Canton, Ohio	1,000
Peoria, Ill.	1,750	Johnstown, Pa.	400
South Bend, Ind.	2,000	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	500		
Wichita, Kan.	300	Total	26,850
			or 3.0%

(d) Cities Having a General Population of 60,000-70,000 Each,
and a Combined Population of 1,149,060, With Jewish
Population of Each City

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Mobile, Ala.	2,200	Saginaw, Mich.	1,000
Little Rock, Ark.	1,500	Passaic, N. J.	6,000
Pueblo, Colo.	1,000	Springfield, O.	400
Rockford, Ill.	900	Allentown, Pa.	1,200
Springfield, Ill.	700	Altoona, Pa.	1,000
Sioux City, Ia.	2,500	Charleston, S. C.	1,900
Covington, Ky.	350	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,400
Portland, Me.	2,500	El Paso, Tex.	1,800
Brockton, Mass.	1,500		
Holyoke, Mass.	1,000	Total	28,850
			or 2.5%

TABLE C (CONTINUED)

(e) Cities Having a General Population of 50,000-60,000 Each,
and a Combined Population of 1,022,145, With Jewish
Population of Each City

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Montgomery, Ala.	1,650	Lincoln, Neb.	1,200
Berkeley, Cal.	300	Atlantic City, N. J.	4,000
New Britain, Conn.	2,500	Binghamton, N. Y.	1,500
Augusta, Ga.	2,500	Lancaster, Pa.	1,400
Macon, Ga.	550	York, Pa.	700
Davenport, Ia.	600	Pawtucket, R. I.	500
Topeka, Kan.	1,000	Galveston, Tex.	1,100
Haverhill, Mass.	3,500	Superior, Wis.	800
Bay City, Mich.	1,000		
Lansing, Mich.	450	Total	25,415
Springfield, Mo.	165		or 2.4%

As to towns of the next degree, namely, those having a general population of between 20,000 and 50,000, the Jewish population in such places averages a trifle over two per cent of the total population, as indicated in Table D, while in still smaller localities it falls to a little over one per cent, and in places with less than one thousand inhabitants to $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.

TABLE D

SHOWING JEWISH POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN
CITIES, EACH HAVING A GENERAL POPULATION OF BETWEEN 20,000
AND 50,000, WITH JEWISH POPULATION OF EACH CITY

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Fort Smith, Ark.	300	Stamford, Conn.	1,500
Alameda, Cal.	200	Key West, Fla.	200
Fresno, Cal.	400	Pensacola, Fla.	1,000
Pasadena, Cal.	350	Columbus, Ga.	300
San Jose, Cal.	200	Aurora, Ill.	300
Stockton, Cal.	1,000	Belleville, Ill.	150
Colorado Springs, Colo. ...	660	Bloomington, Ill.	275
Danbury, Conn.	300	Danville, Ill.	625
Meriden, Conn.	1,000	Decatur, Ill.	200
New London, Conn.	1,000	Elgin, Ill.	500
Norwalk, Conn.	550	Evanston, Ill.	250
Norwich, Conn.	1,500	Galesburg, Ill.	220

TABLE D (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Joliet, Ill.	1,100	Kalamazoo, Mich.	900
Moline, Ill.	60	Muskegon, Mich.	300
Quincy, Ill.	400	Jackson, Miss.	126
Rock Island, Ill.	412	Meridian, Miss.	400
Anderson, Ind.	150	Vicksburg, Miss.	532
Hammond, Ind.	600	Joplin, Mo.	250
Lafayette, Ind.	300	Butte, Mont.	1,000
Muncie, Ind.	200	South Omaha, Neb.	262
New Albany, Ind.	125	Concord, N. H.	158
Richmond, Ind.	155	Nashua, N. H.	350
Burlington, Ia.	225	East Orange, N. J.	300
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	700	Montclair, N. J.	75
Clinton, Ia.	65	New Brunswick, N. J.	3,000
Council Bluffs, Ia.	1,000	Orange, N. J.	210
Dubuque, Ia.	450	Perth Amboy, N. J.	5,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	412	Plainfield, N. J.	1,500
Waterloo, Ia.	325	Union, N. J.	400
Leavenworth, Kan.	600	West Hoboken, N. J.	350
Lexington, Ky.	385	Amsterdam, N. Y.	300
Newport, Ky.	300	Auburn, N. Y.	250
Paducah, Ky.	250	Cohoes, N. Y.	200
Shreveport, La.	1,500	Elmira, N. Y.	1,200
Bangor, Me.	1,000	Gloversville, N. Y.	600
Lewiston, Me.	275	Jamestown, N. Y.	125
Cumberland, Md.	600	Kingston, N. Y.	800
Brookline, Mass.	200	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	3,000
Chelsea, Mass.	13,000	New Rochelle, N. Y.	3,000
Chicopee, Mass.	250	Newburgh, N. Y.	400
Everett, Mass.	334	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	300
Fitchburg, Mass.	528	Oswego, N. Y.	300
Gloucester, Mass.	243	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,600
Malden, Mass.	9,000	Rome, N. Y.	250
Medford, Mass.	250	Watertown, N. Y.	230
Newton, Mass.	400	Charlotte, N. C.	350
North Adams, Mass.	500	Wilmington, N. C.	400
Northampton, Mass.	400	Winston Salem, N. C.	116
Pittsfield, Mass.	1,500	East Liverpool, Ohio	300
Quincy, Mass.	1,250	Hamilton, Ohio	260
Salem, Mass.	1,500	Lima, Ohio	300
Taunton, Mass.	750	Lorain, Ohio	300
Waltham, Mass.	300	Mansfield, Ohio	50
Battle Creek, Mich.	244	Newark, Ohio	100
Calumet, Mich.	110	Portsmouth, Ohio	128
Flint, Mich.	385	Sandusky, Ohio	143
Jackson, Mich.	300	Steubenville, Ohio	400

TABLE D (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Zanesville, Ohio	250	Beaumont, Tex.	400
Muskogee, Okla.	225	Waco, Tex.	1,500
Butler, Pa.	150	Ogden, Utah	125
Chester, Pa.	1,000	Burlington, Vt.	850
Easton, Pa.	800	Lynchburg, Va.	300
Hazleton, Pa.	950	Newport News, Va.	2,000
McKeesport, Pa.	3,000	Petersburg, Va.	400
New Castle, Pa.	610	Portsmouth, Va.	1,000
Norristown, Pa.	220	Roanoke, Va.	300
Pottsville, Pa.	400	Bellingham, Wash.	250
Shamokin, Pa.	235	Everett, Wash.	150
Shenandoah, Pa.	550	Huntington, W. Va.	310
South Bethlehem, Pa. ...	1,300	Charleston, W. Va.	1,000
Williamsport, Pa.	350	Wheeling, W. Va.	1,000
Central Falls, R. I.	250	Green Bay, Wis.	300
Cranston, R. I.	400	Kenosha, Wis.	200
Newport, R. I.	500	La Crosse, Wis.	235
Warwick, R. I.	500	Madison, Wis.	500
Woonsocket, R. I.	900	Oshkosh, Wis.	100
Columbia, S. C.	281	Racine, Wis.	700
Knoxville, Tenn.	350	Sheboygan, Wis.	852
Austin, Tex.	300		
		Total	112,521

The general population of these one hundred and fifty-seven cities was, according to the 1910 census, 4,278,000. It is now doubtless over 4,910,000. The Jewish population percentage is consequently 2.3%.

The following table shows the Jewish population of fifteen cities in the United States, whose combined general population is 17,210,000, and which contain over 2,500,000 Jews:

TABLE E

SHOWING FIFTEEN CITIES CONTAINING OVER SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
New York	1,500,000	Boston	77,500
Chicago	225,000	Baltimore	60,000
Philadelphia	200,000	St. Louis	60,000
Cleveland	100,000	Pittsburgh	60,000

TABLE E (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Newark	55,000	Buffalo	20,000
Detroit	50,000	Rochester	20,000
San Francisco	30,000		
Cincinnati	25,000	Total	2,502,500
Milwaukee	20,000		or 14.5%

On pages 342-344 will be found a list of one hundred and sixty-one cities in the United States, each containing one thousand or more Jews. The following cities have at least five hundred and less than one thousand Jews:

TABLE F

SHOWING SIXTY-ONE CITIES WHOSE JEWISH POPULATION IS FIVE HUNDRED, OR MORE, AND LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Sacramento, Cal.	900	Taunton, Mass.	750
San Diego, Cal.	600	Benton Harbor, Mich.	580
Colorado Springs, Colo....	660	Kalamazoo, Mich.	900
Norwalk, Conn.	550	Port Huron, Mich.	500
Macon, Ga.	550	Vicksburg, Miss.	532
Danville, Ill.	625	Manchester, N. H.	600
Elgin, Ill.	500	Portsmouth, N. H.	550
Maywood, Ill.	700	Red Bank, N. J.	500
Oak Park, Ill.	750	Glen Falls, N. Y.	500
Rockford, Ill.	900	Gloversville, N. Y.	650
Springfield, Ill.	700	Kingston, N. Y.	800
Hammond, Ind.	600	Patchogue, N. Y.	500
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	650	Peekskill, N. Y.	500
Terre Haute, Ind.	500	Durham, N. C.	500
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	700	Fargo, N. D.	600
Davenport, Ia.	600	Tulsa, Okla.	500
Leavenworth, Kan.	600	Bradford, Pa.	560
Cumberland, Md.	600	Easton, Pa.	800
Attleboro, Mass.	530	Farrell, Pa.	550
Beverly, Mass.	550	Hazleton, Pa.	950
Fitchburg, Mass.	528	Homestead, Pa.	650
Lexington, Mass.	540	Mount Carmel, Pa.	550
North Adams, Mass.	500	New Castle, Pa.	610
Peabody, Mass.	750	Sharon, Pa.	500
Plymouth, Mass.	510	Shenandoah, Pa.	550
South Framingham, Mass.	500	Uniontown, Pa.	600

TABLE F (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	Town	Jewish Population
York, Pa.	700	Burlington, Vt.	850
Newport, R. I.	500	Tacoma, Wash.	900
Pawtucket, R. I.	500	Sheboygan, Wis.	852
Warwick, R. I.	500	Superior, Wis.	800
Woonsocket, R. I.	900		

It must not be imagined from this exhibit that no Jews are found in the smallest communities. As a matter of fact, of the thousands of minor towns, villages, or hamlets in the entire country, there are very few in which is not to be discovered a nucleus of Jews, sometimes, indeed, amounting to only one or two families, but still a potential Jewish community. The following list of villages, each containing less than one thousand inhabitants (those marked with an asterisk contain less than five hundred), indicates that even in the smallest of our American communities, there is probably to be found a small Jewish admixture:

TABLE G

SHOWING JEWISH POPULATION OF TWENTY-NINE TOWNS EACH HAVING
A GENERAL POPULATION OF LESS THAN ONE THOUSAND

Town	Jewish Population	Town	Jewish Population
Panama, Ill.	5	*Lehr, N. D.	14
*Denham, Ind.	9	*Laura, O.	4
Earl Park, Ind.	2	*Jacksonville, O.	4
Milan, Ind.	10	*Pittsburg, Okla.	5
Alborton, Md.	14	Hopewell, Pa.	125
Kitzmiller, Md.	1	*Lane, S. C.	6
*Boyne Falls, Mich.	7	*Ehrhardt, S. C.	17
Shelby, Miss.	24	Chapel Hill, Tex.	13
*Sunflower, Miss.	14	*Birdsnest, Va.	5
*Warrenville, N. J.	5	*Cheritan, Va.	10
Rosenhayn, N. J.	300	*Weirton, W. Va.	69
Carmel, N. J.	450	*Caso, W. Va.	10
*Ruidoso, N. Mex.	4	*Genesee, Wis.	11
*Hunter, N. Y.	200	*Fenwood, Wis.	2
*Bloomingdale, N. Y.	14		

While lack of space prevents the listing here of every town in the United States having a general population of more than 1000, and less than 20,000, the following, which may be described as fairly typical, are given at this point, together with their Jewish populations, the figure printed after the name of each town indicating how many thousands of individuals the town contained according to the 1910 census, except as to those places situated in the states of Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, or Wyoming, whose general population is given as of the year 1915. The total number of persons residing in these 500 small cities and villages is a little under 4,200,000, while the total number of Jews living in them is a trifle less than 80,000. In this connection it must be recalled that the aggregate population of these municipalities has greatly increased since 1910, while the Jewish quotas are those of the present time. Making due allowances, therefore, it will be seen that the Jewish percentage averages between 1% and 2% of the general population in cities of this magnitude.

TABLE H

SHOWING JEWISH POPULATION OF FIVE HUNDRED TOWNS WHOSE GENERAL POPULATION IS BETWEEN 1000 AND 20,000

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
ALABAMA		Selma (14)	340
Anniston (13)	220	Sheffield (5)	50
Atmore (1)	8	Thomas (2)	15
Bessemer (11)	110	Tuscaloosa (8)	55
Decatur (4)	170	Uniontown (2)	22
Demopolis (2)	107		
Dothan (7)	40	ARIZONA	
Eufaula (4)	110	Douglas (6)	100
Florence (7)	197	Morenci (5)	3
Gadsden (11)	107	Phoenix (11)	150
Huntsville (8)	60	Tucson (13)	40
Jasper (3)	29		

TABLE H (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
ARKANSAS		DELAWARE	
Cotton Plant (1)	32	Middletown (1)	34
Helena (9)	250		
Hot Springs (14)	309	FLORIDA	
Jonesboro (7)	100	Fernandina (3)	17
Osceola (2)	67	Miami (5)	175
Paragould (5)	25	Ocala (4)	62
Pine Bluff (15)	400		
Texarkana (6)	200	GEORGIA	
CALIFORNIA		Albany (8)	265
Bakersfield (13)	125	Athens (15)	340
El Centro (2)	12	Bainbridge (4)	103
Huntington Park (1)	88	Brunswick (10)	138
Long Beach (18)	200	Cornelia (1)	2
Marysville (5)	55	Dalton (5)	18
Redlands (10)	70	Hazlehurst (1)	8
San Bernardino (13)	250	Lumber City (1)	4
Santa Ana (8)	87	Marietta (6)	1
Santa Cruz (11)	64	Rome (12)	250
Santa Rosa (8)	26	West Point (2)	84
Sawtelle (2)	15		
Tulare (3)	2	IDAHO	
Tuolumne (1)	10	Boise (17)	200
COLORADO		ILLINOIS	
Boulder (10)	100	Abingdon (2)	20
Cripple Creek (6)	110	Alton (18)	90
Leadville (8)	79	Beardstown (6)	3
Trinidad (10)	250	Cairo (15)	375
CONNECTICUT		Centralia (10)	50
Ansonia (15)	150	Champaign (12)	150
Branford (3)	60	Clinton (5)	30
Colchester (1)	480	Fort Sheridan (2)	20
Derby (9)	250	Kankakee (14)	260
East Hampton (1)	9	Lincoln (11)	73
Ellington (2)	225	Maywood (8)	700
Moosup (2)	90	Metropolis (5)	12
South Norwalk (9)	1,000	Mount Vernon (8)	72
Wallingford (9)	200	Oak Park (19)	750
Willimantic (11)	250	Taylorville (5)	49
		Waukegan (16)	400

TABLE H (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
INDIANA		Junction City (6)	
Alexandria (5)	5	Manhattan (7)	12
Attica (3)	33	Pittsburg (18)	65
Bedford (9)	20	Wellington (6)	18
Columbus (9)	95	KENTUCKY	
Crawfordsville (9)	28	Henderson (11)	275
Elwood (11)	57	Hopkinsville (9)	150
Frankfort (9)	26	Owensboro (16)	230
Gary (17)	1,200	Shelbyville (3)	39
Goshen (9)	78	LOUISIANA	
Greensburg (5)	34	Alexandria (11)	450
Howell (2)	5	Baton Rouge (15)	165
Indiana Harbor (5)	650	Bogalusa (2)	65
Kokomo (17)	130	Crowley (5)	66
Ligonier (2)	100	Donaldsonville (4)	100
Madison (7)	70	Lake Charles (11)	286
Marion (19)	400	Lecompte (1)	83
Michigan City (19)	450	Monroe (10)	350
Mount Vernon (6)	85	Morgan City (5)	220
Peru (11)	100	New Iberia (7)	105
Rockville (2)	20	Plaquemine (5)	55
Union City (3)	3	MAINE	
Vincennes (15)	50	Auburn (15)	300
Wabash (9)	150	Caribou (5)	25
Washington (8)	17	Ft. Fairfield (2)	4
Whiting (7)	44	Gardiner (5)	70
IOWA		Houlton (6)	53
Centerville (8)	130	Old Town (6)	194
Dows (1)	10	Presque Isle (3)	24
Fort Madison (10)	65	Rockland (8)	150
Keokuk (15)	143	Rumford (5)	50
Mason City (17)	260	MARYLAND	
Muscatine (16)	429	Annapolis (9)	240
Osage (3)	52	Eastport (2)	10
Webster City (6)	45	Frederick (10)	144
KANSAS		Hagerstown (17)	250
Atchison (15)	84		
Coffeyville (15)	43		
Galena (6)	73		
Hutchinson (19)	200		

TABLE H (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
MASSACHUSETTS		Eveleth (7)	
Attleboro (18)	530	Hibbing (9)	165
Abington (6)	60	Little Falls (6)	30
Clinton (13)	185	Mankato (10)	115
Leominster (18)	210	Stillwater (10)	25
Lexington (6)	540	Virginia (10)	250
Marlborough (15)	125	MISSISSIPPI	
Medway (3)	250	Canton (4)	75
Melrose (17)	200	Clarksdale (4)	220
Middleborough (8)	40	Columbus (9)	52
Millis (1)	110	Greenville (10)	350
Montague (8)	51	Hattiesburg (12)	125
Peabody (19)	750	Laurel (8)	80
Plymouth (13)	510	Lexington (2)	83
South Framingham (9)	500	Natchez (12)	261
Stoneham (7)	85	Okolona (3)	24
Watertown (17)	60	Port Gibson (2)	53
Westborough (6)	12	Rolling Fork (1)	22
Winthrop (13)	1,500	Starkville (3)	38
MICHIGAN		Summit (1)	27
Alpena (13)	50	West Point (5)	14
Ann Arbor (15)	300	Yazoo City (7)	78
Benton Harbor (9)	580	MISSOURI	
Cadillac (8)	72	Brookfield (6)	2
Crystal Falls (4)	165	Carthage (9)	69
Escanaba (13)	83	Columbia (10)	175
Hancock (9)	83	Hannibal (18)	92
Holland (10)	12	Independence (10)	85
Houghton (5)	165	Jefferson City (12)	155
Iron River (2)	100	Lexington (5)	8
Laurium (9)	75	Louisiana (4)	88
Manistee (12)	33	MONTANA	
Marquette (12)	95	Anaconda (10)	60
Monroe (7)	30	Billings (10)	260
Negaunee (8)	90	Helena (13)	347
Petoskey (5)	89	Livingston (5)	15
Port Huron (19)	500	Missoula (13)	75
Sault Sainte Marie (13)	206		
MINNESOTA			
Austin (7)	40		
Chisholm (8)	83		

TABLE H (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
NEBRASKA		NEW YORK	
Fremont (9)	100	Bainbridge (1)	12
Nebraska City (5)	49	Batavia (13)	141
NEVADA		Cold Spring (3)	17
Goldfield (5)	15	Dunkirk (18)	164
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Ellenville (3)	330
Derry (3)	42	Fonda (1)	11
Portsmouth (11)	550	Freeport (7)	300
NEW JERSEY		Friendship (1)	12
Allendale (1)	10	Fulton (11)	60
Alpha (2)	15	Glen Cove (5)	281
Asbury Park (11)	1,250	Glens Falls (16)	500
Bernardsville (1)	30	Haverstraw (5)	220
Bloomfield (17)	1,000	Hempstead (6)	83
Boonton (5)	50	Hoosick Falls (5)	87
Carteret (4)	150	Hudson (12)	450
Dover (9)	300	Huntington (5)	300
Gloucester City (11)	62	Ithaca (17)	221
Hackensack (14)	200	Johnstown (11)	45
Harrison (15)	1,000	Lindenhurst (2)	200
Keyport (4)	166	Little Falls (13)	150
Lakewood (4)	375	Malone (7)	20
Long Branch (15)	1,300	Mechanicsville (8)	52
Maywood (1)	49	Medina (6)	60
Millville (13)	170	Newark (6)	18
Morristown (13)	200	New York Mills (3)	326
Oxford (3)	18	Ogdensburg (14)	55
Red Bank (9)	500	Olean (18)	150
Somerville (6)	250	Oneida (9)	60
South River (7)	250	Oneonta (10)	35
Westfield (8)	80	Oriskany Falls (1)	10
Woodbine (2)	1,900	Patchogue (5)	500
NEW MEXICO		Peekskill (16)	500
Albuquerque (11)	220	Phelps (1)	13
Roswell (6)	20	Piermont (1)	5
San Marcial (1)	10	Plattsburg (10)	205
Santa Rita (2)	2	Port Chester (15)	1,000
Tome (1)	10	Port Jervis (9)	150
		Potsdam (4)	40
		Riverhead (3)	77
		Rouses Pt. (2)	6
		Tarrytown (6)	400
		Tonawanda (8)	100

TABLE H (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Tupper Lake (4)	150	OKLAHOMA	
Woodhull (1)	13	Ardmore (9)	150
NORTH CAROLINA		Chickasha (10)	125
Asheville (19)	250	Enid (14)	50
Durham (18)	500	Guthrie (12)	35
Gastonia (6)	39	Hartshorne (3)	18
Goldsboro (6)	165	Lawton (8)	46
Greensboro (16)	187	McAlester (13)	37
Raleigh (19)	120	Tulsa (18)	500
Ramseur (1)	1	PENNSYLVANIA	
Rocky Mount (8)	43	Aliquippa (2)	300
Statesville (5)	55	Berwick (5)	157
Tarboro (4)	55	Bethlehem (13)	130
NORTH DAKOTA		Braddock (19)	1,600
Bismarck (6)	22	Bradford (15)	560
Dickinson (4)	51	California (2)	117
OHIO		Carbondale (17)	1,000
Alliance (15)	100	Carnegie (10)	320
Amsterdam (1)	11	Catasauqua (5)	50
Bellaire (13)	440	Chambersburg (12)	90
Bucyrus (8)	43	Charleroi (10)	75
Cambridge (11)	62	Coatesville (11)	300
Chillicothe (15)	51	Connellsville (13)	383
Fremont (10)	55	Conshohocken (7)	63
Glendale (2)	10	Corry (6)	34
Ironton (13)	90	Coudersport (3)	8
Lancaster (13)	107	Danville (8)	104
Marietta (13)	80	Dickson City (9)	174
Marion (18)	100	Du Bois (13)	186
Middletown (13)	225	Dunmore (18)	109
Murray (1)	15	Duquesne (16)	350
Piqua (13)	60	Edgewood (3)	11
St. Marys (6)	33	Exeter Bor. (3)	198
Sekitan (2)	18	Farrell (10)	550
Shadyside (1)	20	Freedom (3)	11
Troy (6)	19	Glassport (6)	120
Van Wert (17)	17	Homestead (19)	650
Wellsville (8)	23	Kittanning (4)	145
		Lebanon (19)	100
		Lock Haven (8)	200
		Lyndora (2)	53

TABLE H (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Paris (11)	110	WASHINGTON	
Port Arthur (8)	110	Aberdeen (14)	40
San Angelo (10)	22	Centralia (7)	35
Sherman (12)	41	Ellensburg (4)	21
Taylor (5)	57	Walla Walla (19)	100
Temple (11)	55	WEST VIRGINIA	
Texarkana (10)	150	Bluefield (11)	152
Tyler (10)	350	Eramwell (1)	5
Victoria (4)	120	Clarksburg (9)	245
Waxahachie (6)	29	Elkins (5)	12
UTAH		Fairmont (10)	95
Logan (8)	75	Gary (1)	6
VERMONT		Kimball (2)	45
Bennington (6)	103	Morgantown (9)	120
Montpelier (8)	100	Parkersburg (18)	440
Newport (3)	22	WISCONSIN	
West Rutland (2)	33	Appleton (17)	140
VIRGINIA		Ashland (12)	22
Alexandria (15)	72	Beaverdam (7)	55
Berkley (6)	88	Beloit (15)	167
Charlottesville (7)	50	Fond du Lac (19)	125
Cliftonforge (6)	26	Hurley (3)	300
Danville (19)	150	Janesville (14)	83
Fredericksburg (6)	66	Marinette (15)	275
Hampton (6)	80	Neenah (6)	33
Harrisonburg (5)	102	Stevens Point (9)	100
Pocahontas (2)	81	Wausau (17)	225
Staunton (11)	85	WYOMING	
		Rock Springs (6)	28

The following table shows the Jewish population of the country, by states:

TABLE I

SHOWING THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES

State	Jewish Population	State	Jewish Population
Alabama	11,086	California	63,652
Arizona	1,013	Colorado	14,565
Arkansas	5,012	Connecticut	66,862

TABLE I (CONTINUED)

State	Jewish Population	State	Jewish Population
Delaware	3,806	North Dakota	1,492
District of Columbia..	10,000	Ohio	166,361
Florida	6,451	Oklahoma	5,186
Georgia	22,414	Oregon	9,767
Idaho	1,078	Pennsylvania	322,406
Illinois	246,637	Rhode Island	20,502
Indiana	25,833	South Carolina	4,816
Iowa	15,555	South Dakota	1,262
Kansas	9,450	Tennessee	14,034
Kentucky	13,362	Texas	30,839
Louisiana	12,723	Utah	3,737
Maine	7,387	Vermont	2,221
Maryland	62,642	Virginia	15,403
Massachusetts	189,671	Washington	9,117
Michigan	63,254	West Virginia	5,129
Minnesota	31,462	Wisconsin	28,581
Mississippi	3,881	Wyoming	498
Missouri	80,807	Porto Rico	200
Montana	2,518	Alaska	500
Nebraska	13,547	Canal Zone	200
Nevada	503	Philippine Islands	500
New Hampshire	3,257	Virgin Islands	70
New Jersey	149,476	Guam	1
New Mexico	858	Hawaii	150
New York	1,603,923		
North Carolina	4,915	Total	3,390,572

From the above table it would appear that the Jewish population of the United States approaches a total of nearly 3,400,000. But it is probably not quite so great. In a mass of computations, such as those here set forth, based from the beginning largely on estimates, however carefully such estimates may have been pared down, it is entirely possible that an aggregation of errors amounting to two or three per cent may have, in one way or another, crept in, no matter how vigilantly the labors of the collators may have been supervised. It is therefore considered advisable by the writer, in order that the figures here exhibited may not become liable to any charge

of having been padded or inflated, to assume some such percentage of inaccuracy as that mentioned above, and there has consequently been allowed 2% for such potential errors, making the final estimate of the Jews of the United States 3,320,000, as of the beginning of the year 1918.

In the following table there is presented, in each case, the Jewish population of each state in the United States, as well as the Jewish population of each of the state's larger cities or towns, together with the combined Jewish population of all of the state's small towns. By a larger city is here meant any municipality having a general population of more than 20,000, and by a small town is meant any town with a general population of less than 20,000 and more than 1000, the general population figures being in all instances taken from the 1910 census, with the exception of the eight states of Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, where the 1915 census returns have been relied upon.

TABLE J

SHOWING THE JEWISH POPULATION OF EACH STATE, BY CITIES

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Popula ion
ALABAMA		Texarkana	200
Birmingham	3,500	91 small towns	3,012
Mobile	2,200		
Montgomery	1,650	Total	5,012
117 small towns.....	3,736		
		CALIFORNIA	
Total	11,086	Alameda	200
		Berkeley	300
ARIZONA		Fresno	400
33 small towns.....	1,013	Los Angeles	18,000
		Oakland	5,000
ARKANSAS		Sacramento	900
Fort Smith	300	Pasadena	350
Little Rock	1,500	San Diego	600
		San Francisco	30,000

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
San Jose	200	Tampa	1,000
Stockton	1,000	62 small towns.....	2,251
218 small towns.....	6,702		
		Total	6,451
Total	63,652		
		GEORGIA	
COLORADO		Atlanta	10,000
Colorado Springs	660	Augusta	2,500
Denver	11,000	Columbus	300
Pueblo	1,000	Macon	550
54 small towns	1,905	Savannah	5,000
		117 small towns.....	4,064
Total	14,565		
		Total	22,414
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport	12,000	IDAHO	
Danbury	300	Boise	200
Hartford	16,000	35 small towns.....	878
Meriden	1,000		
New Britain	2,500	Total	1,078
New Haven	18,000		
New London	1,000	ILLINOIS	
Norwalk	550	Alton	90
Norwich	1,500	Aurora	300
Stamford	1,500	Belleville	150
Waterbury	6,000	Bloomington	275
114 small towns.....	6,512	Chicago	225,000
		Danville	625
Total	66,862	Decatur	200
		East St. Louis.....	1,000
DELAWARE		Elgin	500
Wilmington	3,500	Evanston	250
15 small towns.....	306	Galesburg	220
		Joliet	1,100
Total	3,806	Moline	60
		Oak Park	750
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Peoria	1,750
Washington	10,000	Quincy	400
		Rockford	900
FLORIDA		Rock Island	412
Jacksonville	2,000	Springfield	700
Key West	200	361 small towns.....	11,955
Pensacola	1,000		
		Total	246,637

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
INDIANA		KENTUCKY	
Anderson	150	Covington.....	350
Evansville	1,500	Lexington.....	385
Fort Wayne	1,650	Louisville	9,000
Hammond	600	Paducah	250
Indianapolis	10,000	97 small towns.....	3,377
Lafayette	300		
Muncie	200	Total	13,362
New Albany	125		
Richmond	155	LOUISIANA	
South Bend	2,000	New Orleans	8,000
Terre Haute	500	Shreveport	1,500
191 small towns.....	8,653	76 small towns.....	3,223
Total	25,833	Total	12,723
IOWA		MAINE	
Burlington	225	Bangor	1,000
Cedar Rapids	700	Lewiston	275
Council Bluffs	1,000	Portland	2,500
Clinton	65	113 small towns.....	3,612
Davenport	600	Total	7,387
Des Moines	3,200		
Dubuque	450	MARYLAND	
Ottumwa	412	Baltimore	60,000
Sioux City	2,500	Cumberland	600
Waterloo	325	67 small towns.....	2,042
205 small towns.....	6,078	Total	62,642
Total	15,555		
KANSAS		MASSACHUSETTS	
Kansas City	3,500	Beverly	550
Leavenworth	600	Boston	77,500
Topeka	1,000	Brockton	1,500
Wichita	300	Brookline	200
131 small towns.....	4,050	Cambridge	8,000
Total	9,450	Chelsea	13,000
		Chicopee	300
		Everett	500
		Fall River	7,500

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Gloucester	243	MINNESOTA	
Haverhill	3,500	Duluth	2,300
Holyoke	1,000	Minneapolis	15,000
Lawrence	2,000	St. Paul	10,000
Lowell	6,000	145 small towns.....	4,162
Lynn	7,500		
Malden	9,000	Total	31,462
Medford	250		
New Bedford	3,500	MISSISSIPPI	
Newton	400	Jackson	126
North Adams	500	Meridian	400
Northampton	330	Vicksburg	532
Pittsfield	1,500	74 small towns.....	2,823
Quincy	1,250		
Revere	6,000	Total	3,881
Salem	1,500		
Somerville	2,000	MISSOURI	
Springfield	6,000	Joplin	250
Taunton	750	Kansas City	12,000
Waltham	300	St. Joseph	3,300
Worcester	10,000	St. Louis	60,000
268 small towns.....	17,098	Springfield	165
		216 small towns.....	5,092
Total	189,671		
		Total	80,807
MICHIGAN		MONTANA	
Battle Creek	244	Butte	1,000
Bay City	1,000	34 small towns.....	1,518
Calumet	110	Total	2,518
Detroit	50,000		
Flint	385	NEBRASKA	
Grand Rapids	1,000	Lincoln	1,200
Jackson	300	Omaha	10,000
Kalamazoo	900	South Omaha	262
Lansing	450	88 small towns.....	2,085
Muskegon	300		
Saginaw	1,000	Total	13,547
199 small towns.....	7,565		
		NEVADA	
Total	63,254	22 small towns.....	503

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Buffalo	20,000
Concord	158	Cohoes	200
Manchester	600	Elmira	1,200
Nashua	350	Gloversville	650
58 small towns.....	2,149	Jamestown	125
		Kingston	800
Total	3,257	Mt. Vernon	3,000
		Newburgh	400
NEW JERSEY		New Rochelle	3,000
Atlantic City	4,000	New York	1,500,000
Bayonne	10,000	Niagara Falls	400
Camden	2,000	Oswego	300
East Orange	300	Poughkeepsie	1,600
Elizabeth	5,000	Rochester	20,000
Hoboken	5,000	Rome	250
Irvington	200	Schenectady	3,500
Jersey City	12,500	Syracuse	12,000
Kearny	400	Troy	3,000
Montclair	75	Utica	1,600
Newark	55,000	Watertown	230
New Brunswick	3,000	Yonkers	5,000
Orange	210	356 small towns.....	17,618
Passaic	6,000		
Paterson	15,000	Total	1,603,923
Perth Amboy	5,000		
Plainfield	1,500	NORTH CAROLINA	
Trenton	7,000	Charlotte	350
Union	400	Wilmington	400
West Hoboken	350	Winston Salem	116
West New York.....	1,500	110 small towns.....	4,049
190 small towns.....	15,041		
Total	149,476	Total	4,915
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA	
35 small towns.....	858	Fargo	600
		34 small towns.....	892
NEW YORK		Total	1,492
Albany	7,000		
Amsterdam	300	OHIO	
Auburn	250	Akron	2,000
Binghamton	1,500	Ashtabula	209

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
Canton	1,000	Butler	150
Cincinnati	25,000	Chester	1,000
Cleveland	100,000	Easton	800
Columbus	9,000	Erie	1,500
Dayton	4,000	Harrisburg	4,000
East Liverpool	300	Hazleton	950
Hamilton	260	Homestead	650
Lima	300	Johnstown	400
Lorain	350	Lancaster	1,400
Mansfield	50	Lebanon	100
Marion	100	McKeesport	3,000
Newark	100	Nanticoke	150
Norwood	161	New Castle	610
Portsmouth	128	Norristown	220
Sandusky	143	Philadelphia	200,000
Springfield	400	Pittsburgh	60,000
Steubenville	400	Pottsville	400
Toledo	7,500	Reading	1,750
Youngstown	5,000	Scranton	7,500
Zanesville	250	Shamokin	235
287 small towns.....	9,710	Shenandoah	550
		South Bethlehem	1,300
Total	166,361	Washington	400
		Wilkes-Barre	3,000
		Wilkinsburg	125
		Williamsport	350
		York	700
		593 small towns.....	27,366
		Total	322,406
OKLAHOMA		RHODE ISLAND	
Muskogee	225	Central Falls	250
Oklahoma City	1,000	Cranston	400
Tulsa	500	Newport	500
131 small towns.....	3,461	Pawtucket	500
		Providence	15,000
Total	5,186	Woonsocket	900
		32 small towns.....	2,952
		Total	20,502
OREGON			
Portland	8,000		
50 small towns.....	1,767		
Total	9,767		
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown	1,200		
Altoona	1,000		
Braddock	1,600		

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
SOUTH CAROLINA		VERMONT	
Charleston	1,900	Burlington	850
Columbia	281	51 small towns.....	1,371
77 small towns.....	2,635		
Total	4,816	Total	2,221
SOUTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA	
Sioux City	200	Lynchburg	300
38 small towns.....	1,062	Newport News	2,000
Total	1,262	Norfolk	5,000
TENNESSEE		Petersburg	400
Chattanooga	1,400	Portsmouth	1,000
Knoxville	350	Richmond	4,000
Memphis	7,000	Roanoke	300
Nashville	3,000	87 small towns.....	2,403
90 small towns.....	2,284		
Total	14,034	Total	15,403
TEXAS		WASHINGTON	
Austin	300	Bellingham	250
Beaumont	400	Everett	150
Dallas	8,000	Seattle	5,000
El Paso	1,800	Spokane	1,100
Fort worth	2,250	Tacoma	900
Galveston	1,100	67 small towns.....	1,717
Houston	5,000		
San Antonio	3,000	Total	9,117
Waco	1,500	WEST VIRGINIA	
286 small towns.....	7,489	Charleston	1,000
Total	30,839	Huntington	310
UTAH		Wheeling	1,000
Ogden	125	92 small towns.....	2,819
Salt Lake City.....	2,500		
34 small towns.....	1,112	Total	5,129
Total	3,737	WISCONSIN	
		Green Bay	300
		Kenosha	200

TABLE J (CONTINUED)

City	Jewish Population	City	Jewish Population
La Crosse	235	Superior	800
Madison	250	151 small towns.....	5,444
Milwaukee	20,000		
Oshkosh	100	Total	28,581
Racine	400		
Sheboygan	852	WYOMING	
		18 small towns.....	498
Grand total			3,388,951

The total Jewish population of the United States amounted, therefore, in 1917 to over 3,300,000. If to these be added the Jews of Canada and Latin America, it will be found that there are now in the Western Continent over three and a half million Jews. Twelve states of the Union, namely, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, as shown by Table K, contain nine-tenths of all the Jews in the country.

TABLE K
SHOWING TWELVE STATES WHICH CONTAIN NINETY PER CENT OF THE
JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES

State	Jewish Population	State	Jewish Population
California	63,652	Missouri	80,807
Connecticut	66,862	New Jersey	149,476
Illinois	246,637	New York	1,603,923
Indiana	25,833	Ohio	166,361
Maryland	63,642	Pennsylvania	322,406
Massachusetts	189,671		
Michigan	63,254	Total	3,041,524

The single state of New York, with a Jewish population of over 1,600,000, holds, it will be seen, nearly half of all the Jews in the United States. Wyoming and Nevada have less Jews

than any other state, namely, five hundred each, about the same number as there are in the Philippines. Alaska also has approximately five hundred. There are two hundred in the Canal Zone, and as many in Porto Rico, seventy in the Virgin Islands, and one in Guam.

In making all the computations for the purposes of this census, no attention has been paid to places with a general population of less than one thousand. Thus if here or there some slight exaggerations have crept into our census, they will be, in a measure, neutralized through the omission of the Jewish quotas in the numerous townlets that have been disregarded. It may be of interest to note here that New York is not percentage-wise the most Jewish city. Chelsea, Mass., has a general population of forty-six thousand, and contains thirteen thousand Jews, or a Jewish population of twenty-eight per cent. Rosenhayn, N. J. has a general population of six hundred, and contains three hundred Jews, or a Jewish population of fifty per cent, while Carmel, N. J. has a general population of seven hundred and fifty, and contains four hundred and fifty Jews, or a Jewish population of sixty per cent. Woodbine, N. J., is practically entirely Jewish in population.



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